

NO. 2.

REPLY.

The following is the reply of the Hon. Mr. White, to address presented to him by the Winnipeg Conservatives:

Hon. Mr. White, on rising, was received with applause. In beginning his reply he referred to the marks of approbation which had come to him from many quarters since he had been sworn in as Minister of the Interior, and said that this increased his deep sense of responsibility. His old friends of the press with whom he had been associated for so many years in Canada had been kind enough to tender him in Montreal a banquet, which was unique in its character, so far as demonstrations to public men were concerned. Many of his friends in Montreal, irrespective of political leaning, had entertained him at the St. James Club; and again in his passage through Ontario, on his way to the Northwest, he had been entertained by his good friends at Owen Sound. Much as he had appreciated all these kind nesses, he appreciated the kind greeting here, and the kind address presented to him, as of still greater value than anything that had been accorded him. (Applause.) The people here were of more immediate interest in the work that now devolved upon him, as their present and future were more immediately associated with the development of Manitoba and the great Northwest. When, on his entrance to this part of the country, a territory whose management for the time being at any rate, would devolve upon him, he met with the kindly greetings of so many citizens of Winnipeg, he felt very deeply grateful for all their kindness, and this kindness imposed upon him a still greater sense of responsibility. In stating that he had always taken an interest in the Northwest—they did him no more than justice. Many years ago, before the transfer of the territories to the Dominion of Canada, when they were in possession of the H. B. Company, and when a great many people believed him to be a wild, wild and only fit to be the residence of fur-bearing animals, he had been a strong advocate for its acquisition, and, as editor of the Spectator, he had taken a deep interest in the discussion of questions relating to such acquisition. His motive for this had been his looking at the remarkable development that was going on in the United States. He had realized that unless Canada could have a West of her own in which to offer homes to immigrants, we must find people drifting into the United States, and, hemmed in in the west, we would ultimately be a small community of provinces bordering on the Atlantic and extending westward to Lake Superior. With no western outlet we would be certain in the future to find one in the United States, which would possibly end in the acquisition of this country by our friends on the opposite side of the line. He had regarded it as essential to the national being of the Dominion that we should find a great West to which we could send immigrants from the old world, offering free homesteads to restless spirits, who were none the worse for being such, and active, energetic men looking for wider fields. When he had become a public man, after numerous defeats and narrow escapes, when he had seemed to float upon the surface of the water, thirsty, but with nothing to drink, almost his first act had been, by the kind invitation of Mr. Brydges, to traverse the prairies and come to this country that he might know something of it himself, and in discussions have that knowledge which could be acquired by personal contact. Then when the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the Governor-General had been kind enough to offer him the position he now occupied, he had felt that his first duty would be the moment he had secured the approbation of the electors, which under the constitution was always necessary, to get into the Northwest, inquire into the grievances, disadvantages, inconveniences or drawbacks, if there were any, in order that as far as these could be removed by any administrative act of the Government he might be able to remove them, and thus add to the prosperity of the country. (Applause.) In accordance with that determination he was among the people here to-day. He had been here about a week, and had had opportunity during that time of visiting a portion of the country over which six years ago he had had the opportunity of seeing there tolerably prosperous homesteads, where before there had been nothing but wild prairie; and the opportunity of conversing with a great number of settlers who had done him the honor of presenting him with addresses of welcome. These addresses had been all of the most grateful to him because they had stated frankly and fairly the changes they thought would be an improvement on the condition of the land, and the ameliorations they believed would add to the prosperity of the country. After meeting and conversing with so many settlers in the northwestern part of Manitoba, the one thing that had struck him above all others was the indomitable pluck, courage and almost enthusiasm that pervaded these people in relation to the future of this country. They had had their troubles, and there had been disheartening circumstances; but still there was the feeling that they had a grand home to make for themselves in the early future, and this proved to him that whatever might become of Manitoba and the Northwest, one thing could be relied upon—if earnest energy on the part of the people could make it prosperous, it had certain prospect in the early future. To-morrow morning he proposed to start on a still more extended tour which would probably take four weeks. One thing he had determined upon, that whatever might be said of the present Minister of the Interior, that he had viewed the country from the comfortable seat of a Pullman car, looking out upon the prairies. (Applause.) He had determined upon this because experience proved to him that personal contact with the conditions with which he had to deal was the only way by which a man can be so completely informed as to enable him to deal with reasonable success to deal with these conditions. Reference had been made in the address to the action of the Government in granting homesteads of 320 acres to the volunteers who so gladly rushed to the front in defense of their country during the present unhappy, and as he believed utterly senseless rebellion. He thought his friends were right in expressing the hope that many of those volunteers would avail themselves of the opportunity of coming here to settle upon the land given. He assured them that he would do his very best to press upon all with whom he came in contact who appeared

to suit the conditions of a new country, the availability, instead of taking \$90 scrip and selling it for a mere song, of coming to the Northwest and taking up 320 acres, and establishing the example of many young men who were building up prosperous homes in the country. These volunteers deserved from the Government and from the people all that could possibly be done for them. Referring to that unhappy disturbance, without discussing here either the merits or the demerits of the claims put forth, in this connection he asked to be allowed to say that as no misers or misfortune in life was without compensation, so after all, that war which broke out so suddenly and happily terminated so speedily, had not been without its compensations in the Dominion of Canada. It was something to find the volunteers from away down by the Atlantic, traversing the wilds and enduring privations in order that they might vindicate the Authority of the Government and establish the fact that Canada is a country well worth defending. No event that had occurred had exhibited in a more marked degree the patriotism and unity of Canadian sentiment of the people, than that unhappy rebellion. To-day we had in all parts of the Dominion men who had borne arms on behalf of the country, and had had the opportunity of seeing the magnificent territories, and who had become more zealous for the future of the country than ever they could possibly have been under other circumstances. He had an announcement to make for which he was sure Manitoba and the Northwest particularly should be grateful: He had been charged by the first Minister with this assurance, that volunteers in the Northwest who were already farmers, who had their homesteads to defend their Queen and their country, would be permitted to apply their homestead grants on the lands they occupied, and thus be enabled to pay off by the service they had rendered to the country their indebtedness to the Government for their lands. (Applause.) He believed that arrangement would meet with the hearty approval of the Northwest and also the people generally of this part of the country. So far as the older provinces were concerned they could have but one wish, that the volunteers who here bore the brunt of the fight to an extent which met with the admiration and gratitude of all parties, should have all the advantage of the homestead grants made by the Government. The hon. gentleman next replied to the reference made to his services to the party with which he was connected. He said he had been a Conservative since 1854, and explained his change of party at that time to his desire to see the seigniorial tenure and clergy reserve questions settled, and to the formation of a coalition on that basis. He had since worked hard for that party, considering that it was identified with the material progress and development of the country. He did not ignore or undervalue questions of theoretical politics which divided the parties, but thought that in a country like this, where everything is to be made practical, there was a school of practical politics that was far more important. After all there were not very great questions separating the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada; he had heard it said that the difference was like that between two-celledium and two-celledness. Members of the same party differed from one another almost as much as the parties differed in relation to such questions as the election of the Senate, universal suffrage and property qualification, voting by ballot etc. It seemed to him that the difference between the parties had been this, that the Conservative party believed in the country and was prepared to make sacrifices for it, while the other side in many parts of Canada spoke as if they had no confidence in the country, and scarcely believed in it at all. He spoke of the Grand Trunk Railway as having given an immense impetus to the prosperity of Canada, and said that the construction had received the support of the Conservative party, while their opponents had perpetually protested against it. The same thing had occurred in connection with other great public works in Canada. The C.P.R. had been taken up by Conservatives as essential to the progress of Canada. No man in Canada to-day would give up the C.P.R., even if by so doing he could reduce the public debt \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. As the result of the Conservative policy the C.P.R. was going to be completed on Canadian territory, giving railway communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific four years from the original compact with British Columbia. It had been said that the party had increased the public debt enormously; that whereas in 1867 it had been \$75,000,000, it was to-day over \$200,000,000; but he contended that no country on the face of the earth could show for its public debt the same valuable assets as those of the Dominion of Canada. With the exception of the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 which the rebellion had cost, not a dollar had been spent for which some valuable asset could not be shown. Happily, the time had almost come when these large expenditures would cease to be required, to the same extent, at any rate. The construction of the C.P.R., the last work undertaken by the Government was now approaching completion. Within the next fortnight, in all probability, His Excellency the Governor General, would drive the last spike of the iron road which would unite the Atlantic and Pacific on Canadian territory. This year the North-west including Manitoba, would probably have constructed, in spite of the rebellion, troubles, between 250 and 300 miles of railway outside of the main line of the C. P. R. altogether. No place on the face of the earth could show in proportion to its population so much mileage of railway as the Northwest. He did not believe the construction of the main line by short intervals would have consolidated the population as six years ago, he had met settlers going out to new neighborhoods, such as Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton, where no railway was likely soon to be built. No where on this continent had so much been done in the way of railway construction for new territories as here. Minnesota had to-day a million of population, but when it had 400,000 to 500,000 it had no such railway facilities as we found in Manitoba to-day. Dakota, with a population of 300,000 to 400,000 souls had to-day, he thought, no such railway facilities as Manitoba and the Northwest. He hoped the progress of material development would continue here so that people who live off the railway would have

with immortal glory. After having been chief magistrate of his state, and just before he was an embassy to Rome, sentence of exile and of being burnt alive, was passed on him, on a charge of embezzlement of which no one believed him to be guilty. Thus at this early age God had crushed all his idols. He had loved Beatrice, and she at twenty had married another man; he died at twenty-five. He had loved philosophy and it had failed him; he had loved Florence and she had taught him. "How sad a taste cleaves to a patriot's blood." How hard a task to tread a patriot's stair!" At 56 he died of a broken heart. He had become refined gold tried by the Almighty and fretted into forms of eternal loveliness. Without the trial he might have been a great poet, but the Divina Commedia would never have been written. This great poem was a moral allegory. In the outset he met three beasts, which barred his progress, until a shade drew near which he found to be Virgil, and who made him proceed fearlessly. These three beasts were intended to symbolize the human passions. The leopard represented pleasure, the lion, anger, and the wolf, love of money; all of which must be overcome before one can climb the Mount of Beatitudes. Regretting that it was impossible to do more, the lecturer proceeded to give a concise outline of each of the three divisions of Dante's great work. Under the guidance of Virgil Dante visited purgatory when the spirits were passing through the cleansing fires, and so eager were they to be purified that they would not lean even an inch out of the flame to converse with the poet. He pointed out how stern was Dante's morality, and how scriptural was his conception of the Inferno. With the most resolute indifference the name of Christ is never mentioned in the Inferno, nor any sympathy manifested toward sin. Dante lived in an age of terrible beliefs, and many of his punishments were terrible. In these we not share but Dante's knowledge of a material hell was co-equal with our own. The visions of Heaven, where God was revealed only as white and strong lights so pure that they blinded the beholder, was also described, and the lofty purpose of the great work was urged upon the audience in most eloquent language. In conclusion, the lecturer said Dante knew nothing of the purulent love of art for art's sake, with its nudities, naked but not ashamed. With him sin was not much excusable by modern theories. He wrote avowedly for a high purpose, and sin was to him as it should be to us, always and utterly loathsome. The close of the lecture was greeted with loud and prolonged applause after which it had subsided. Dr. Thiborn moved a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Farar. Rev. B. Longley seconded this, and the whole audience honored the motion by standing. Archdeacon Farar having briefly responded the audience dispersed.

ARCHDEACON FARAR.

The Eminent Divine's Lecture on 'Dante' at Bank St. Church, Ottawa.

The Venerable Archdeacon on stepping forward was greeted with rounds of applause, the short duration of which gave the audience a chance of familiarizing themselves with his countenance. He is a man of commanding personal appearance, with a massive but refined head, whose clear cut features showed the man of learning and knowledge, his voice was resonant and sympathetic and was very pleasing during his lecture.

Canon Farar said the subject of this lecture was one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest religious poet the world had ever seen, not only was he a poet, but also a prophet. Of the three great religious prophet poets, Eschylus, Dante and Milton, Dante stood pre-eminent. His very name, Dante or Brunetti, signified the lasting, whilst Alighieri meant wing bearing and his device, an eagle wing spread in a field of azure was the most fitting illustration of the man. Dante looked abroad with eagle eye undimmed, wherever he was he maintained the royalty of man made in the image of his maker and for whom Christ died, and in his writings he upheld the poets privilege of enriching the blood of the world for all time. The nations which produced such poets as Dante and Milton ought never to degenerate, these poets belonged not to nations only, but to all time. The Divina Commedia was, like all other great religious and philosophic poems, greatly the outcome of the individual experiences of the author. Wordsworth's "Excursion" was philosophical and autobiographical; Goethe's "Faust" was the history of a human soul, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" a wonderful allegory of things unseen; but Dante's Divina Commedia was all of these, and greater than all, rising above even Milton's "Paradise Lost." In comparing the treatment of Sin, and wickedness by the two poets, he pointed out that Milton pictured Satan, though fallen, as grand and magnificent, while Dante made him hideous and repulsive. The rebukes administered to sin and vice by the two authors were needed as much now as in the days when they were written and he quoted Wordsworth's invocation to Milton as appropriate now— "Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour. England hath need of thee; She is a feeble land, and aged waters." And urged all his young hearers to turn from frivolous and vitiating literature, and hold communion with such spirits as Dante and Milton, if they would become pure and great in thought and action. Dante was born in Florence in 1265, and his life might be summed up in four words "Love, Philosophy, Politics and Exile." There were two portraits of Dante, the one taken in young life by his friend Giotto, the other taken in after life, and also Giotto's showing the two lined, and marred with grief, these well depicted the life of the man. The story of his love for Beatrice, the girl, which began when she was just beginning, and Dante just ending their ninth years, was told chiefly in the impassioned words of the Vita Nuova. "As a life she had been the object of his love till her death, so afterwards she became, in the 'Divina Commedia' the symbol of heavenly love. Dante's philosophy was not a regular system, but was found here and there through all his works, the 'Vita Nuova' and the 'Divina Commedia.' His political career was rapid and successful, at the age of 35 he had been member of fourteen embassies, and this portion of his life proved him to be a man of action as well as a thinker. His patriotism met with the reward that patriotism so often found. He crowned Florence with immortal fame, and

with immortal glory. After having been chief magistrate of his state, and just before he was an embassy to Rome, sentence of exile and of being burnt alive, was passed on him, on a charge of embezzlement of which no one believed him to be guilty. Thus at this early age God had crushed all his idols. He had loved Beatrice, and she at twenty had married another man; he died at twenty-five. He had loved philosophy and it had failed him; he had loved Florence and she had taught him. "How sad a taste cleaves to a patriot's blood." How hard a task to tread a patriot's stair!"

At 56 he died of a broken heart. He had become refined gold tried by the Almighty and fretted into forms of eternal loveliness. Without the trial he might have been a great poet, but the Divina Commedia would never have been written. This great poem was a moral allegory. In the outset he met three beasts, which barred his progress, until a shade drew near which he found to be Virgil, and who made him proceed fearlessly. These three beasts were intended to symbolize the human passions. The leopard represented pleasure, the lion, anger, and the wolf, love of money; all of which must be overcome before one can climb the Mount of Beatitudes. Regretting that it was impossible to do more, the lecturer proceeded to give a concise outline of each of the three divisions of Dante's great work. Under the guidance of Virgil Dante visited purgatory when the spirits were passing through the cleansing fires, and so eager were they to be purified that they would not lean even an inch out of the flame to converse with the poet. He pointed out how stern was Dante's morality, and how scriptural was his conception of the Inferno. With the most resolute indifference the name of Christ is never mentioned in the Inferno, nor any sympathy manifested toward sin. Dante lived in an age of terrible beliefs, and many of his punishments were terrible. In these we not share but Dante's knowledge of a material hell was co-equal with our own. The visions of Heaven, where God was revealed only as white and strong lights so pure that they blinded the beholder, was also described, and the lofty purpose of the great work was urged upon the audience in most eloquent language. In conclusion, the lecturer said Dante knew nothing of the purulent love of art for art's sake, with its nudities, naked but not ashamed. With him sin was not much excusable by modern theories. He wrote avowedly for a high purpose, and sin was to him as it should be to us, always and utterly loathsome.

The close of the lecture was greeted with loud and prolonged applause after which it had subsided.

Dr. Thiborn moved a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Farar.

Rev. B. Longley seconded this, and the whole audience honored the motion by standing.

Archdeacon Farar having briefly responded the audience dispersed.

A CERTAIN RESULT

In all disturbed action of the stomach, the bowels, the liver or the kidneys, the result of taking Burdock Blood Bitters is certain to afford prompt benefit to the sufferer. Burdock Blood Bitters cure when other remedies fail.

THE FLIGHT OF A SOUL.

A Man Who Thinks he Knows the Secret of Nature and Explains it.

A most remarkable discovery was recently developed in Lincoln, Neb. It is of such an astounding nature that the correspondent hesitates to give the circumstances to the public, on account of being barred at present from giving names. Although there is no good reason why it should not be done. However, the gentleman who has made the discovery requests it. This disclosure consists in proving beyond the possibility of a doubt by scientific means the existence of the human soul, and the bare the greatest secret of nature, and proving the doctrine of eternal life, "that the soul of man, death live," the disclosure and proofs of which will shortly startle and astound the entire world.

For the sake of convenience the gentleman alluded to will be called Mr. Holland, a man of small stature, a mild eye, and thoughtful countenance; a devout Christian, possessing a peculiar belief that the soul of man is a counterpart of the body itself, and in this theory of the dual man he sought the key of life and death. He reasoned that within this body of bone and sinew was yet another body existing in a vapory form from which death alone should free, and that by a simple microscopic eye he could see the minutest particles of the air we breathe, and see the soul take its form and flight to the boundaries of the other world.

His attention was first attracted to this, he says, by a man lying upon a sofa suffering with a pain in his foot, and yet there was no foot there to suffer, the leg having been amputated nearly to the hip. "For years," says Mr. Holland, "this incident ran through my mind, until at last I resolved upon an experiment. I procured the most powerful lenses I could find, and completed an invention of my own, and when I had my light arranged perfectly, so I could examine the minutest of the air, I called upon a friend who had lost his arm, and explained that I wanted him to put his imaginary hand where I directed. He laughingly accompanied me to my rooms and did as I desired. The moment I adjusted the glass a world of revelation broke upon me. The dual hand lay beneath my glass. I asked him to make letters with his imaginary finger. He did so and to his wonder and astonishment I spelled out the sentences he wrote. That was conclusive evidence to me," continued Mr. Holland, "and you know the rest."

The second experiment was one of the greatest difficulty—that of watching the soul itself take flight. The friends of dying men would not allow experiments, and, indeed, it would have been a delicate matter to ask it. Hospitals afforded opportunities but physicians and attendants had faith in the experiments of the quiet gentleman, whom they had no doubt allowed to as a

"crank" so for nearly a year he was waiting and watching for a man ready to die.

The opportunity came at last, a consumptive wanderer from the east sought relief in the Western air. He fell penniless, and was about to be taken by the authorities to the county poor house, when Mr. Holland interposed and had him removed to his own home, to nurse and watch him die. Through many long hours of the night Mr. Holland sat by the bedside of his charge, fearing the spark of life should go out in the night, when all efforts at the experiment would be lost, and leaving only by day with his wife to call him the moment that the patient seemed to be sinking.

The fatal moment came about 10 o'clock the other morning. Stretched upon a low bedstead, with the death rattle sounding in his throat, lay a young man, perhaps 25 years of age. Mr. Holland quietly attended the correspondent to a seat, and continued watching the features of the dying man. He wheeled from a corner of the room what looked like a photographer's camera, arranged the lenses to a focus and then produced a large lens of some twelve inches in diameter and placed it in grooves made to fit behind the apparatus. The black part was then covered with a black cloth so as to obscure the light, and from time to time, as the breathing of the man grew hoarse, Mr. Holland made inspections of the instrument.

At precisely 11:15 o'clock a sudden tremor passed through the body, and he lay ceased to breathe. Mr. Holland rose from the bedstead and said in a whisper—

"Now is the time!" Together Mr. Holland and the correspondent passed their heads under the black cloth and bent their eyes intently upon the glass.

Particles of dust in the air were magnified several thousand times, and for a time their motion kept a perfect dizziness upon the glass.

Then as the vapor gathered into clouds, an object appeared to be forming a foot above the bed. Particle seemed to seek particle, as by some molecular attraction, until an object was clearly distinguishable. It seemed the vapory form of a man, rapidly assuming a more perfect shape, pure and colorless as the most delicate crystal. There was a moment of awful stillness, and a flowing came over me which I can never describe. We bent our eyes intently upon the glass until, particle by particle, the shape of form of a man had formed, and floating a foot above, moved to some body by a slender cord of its own formation. The face took the face of the dead man, but was beautiful in expression. The eyes were closed, and the new-formed being seemed as if it were a sleep.

Presently the cord that held it to the clay parted, and a gentle tremor passed through the beautiful form—beautiful indeed, for every limb was of the most perfect mould, such as earth has never beheld. The eyes of the spirit opened, and a ray of intelligence and of unspeakable joy passed its face. It arose to a standing position, and cast one sorrowful look at the tenacious clay that lay so still.

I stepped from behind the darkened apparatus, and looked toward the spot where I knew the soul was standing, but I beheld nothing. The earth reeled beneath me; I cried aloud, and fell backward on the floor. When I again came conscious, Mr. Holland was bending over me; his face was of an ashen pallor.

"I mistook your strength," he said, "perhaps I should not have called you a weakling. We have seen a natural cause and effect. Death is but the beginning of life. In color, though the beginning of life, the story of this day—the world is new-born, and that is mainly due to its ignorance."

NO SURPRISE!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES
The American Agriculturist.
FROM THE TENTH NUMBER, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED.
"The 'American Agriculturist' is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and enterprising efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month from a German edition, which also circulates widely."

This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous history of the

HALF A CENTURY

What it is To-Day.

SIX months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a new career of prosperity, and today it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Whether in editorial strength, richness of illustrations, or in the quality of its paper, and, presenting in every issue a mass of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations, it is far ahead of its rivals. It is the only agricultural journal in America, and the only one that is published every month. It is the only one that is published every month. It is the only one that is published every month.

What it is To-Day.

Every subscriber, whose subscription is immediately forwarded us with the price, \$1.50 per year, and 10¢ extra for postage, will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec., 1894, and also the new volume of the American Agriculturist, which will be presented with the other subscribers. It contains 600 pages and over 1000 illustrations, and is bound in cloth, black and gold. It is the only new volume of a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including all Agricultural, Horticultural, and Domestic Science. It is the only one that is published every month. It is the only one that is published every month.

What it is To-Day.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, DAVID W. JUDT, Prop., 8 BURNHAM, See 751 Broadway, New York.

IT IS THE SEASON.

(By E. I. Stevenson in Magazine of Art)

It is the season now to go
About the country high and low,
Among the hills and in the hand,
And two by two in fairy land.

The brooding boy, the signing maid,
Wholly fair and half afraid,
To meet along the hazel'd brook,
To pass and linger, pause and look.

A year ago, and blithely paired,
In rough and tumble play they
stared,
They kissed and quarreled, laughed and
cried,
A year ago at Easter tide.

Her, whom with rude, uplifted hand
He did beset and command—
Her, in a somewhat longer dress
He now would tremble to caress.

Now by the stile ablaze she stops,
And his demure eyes he drops;
Now they exchange averted sights,
To stand and marry silent eyes.

And he to her a hero is,
And sweeter she than primroses;
Their common silence dearer far
Than nightingale and mavis are.

Now, when their sever'd married hands,
Joy trembles in their bosom-strings,
And lovely laughter leaps and falls
Upon their lips in madrigals.

DISALLOWANCE.

The following is the Free Press' report of a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. White, before the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Hon. Mr. White said that he had had the pleasure of reading the petition in the Free Press of last Thursday morning. It related to a matter of public policy rather than one connected with his department; but it was a matter which had been discussed both in Parliament and out of Parliament, and in relation to which there was considerable feeling in this part of the country. What he had said in the discussion when the charter had been granted to the C.P.R. had been frequently quoted since. He had taken the constitutional ground that the charter could not interfere with the right of Manitoba to charter railways. Where the mistake had arisen was, he thought, in forgetting that the Province of Manitoba stands in precisely the same relation to the C.P.R. charter as every other Province. He referred to the old boundaries, as the country westward was included in the agreement between Parliament and the C.P.R. The Legislature of Manitoba in accepting the extension of the boundaries of the province had confirmed the application of the charter to the portion of country so included. The Province of Manitoba (referring simply to the old boundaries) had therefore to charter all railways within its limits just as any other province had. He was aware that some lawyers held that no province had such right, but he was not of that opinion himself. Manitoba passed railway acts, the same as all other acts, subject to the power of disallowance provided in the Confederation Act, and the right to disallow applied equally to any act passed by other provinces. The granting of a charter was exactly the same as passing any other act. Although the charter of the C.P.R. had been disallowed, the object of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was to secure the construction of a through line in Canadian territory. It was an open secret that when this charter was granted a very strong representation was made by the gentlemen of the Syndicate, as it was then called, that they should be relieved of the construction of the line east of Port Arthur and north of Lake Superior. The Government refused to make any grant, except on the condition that the line should be built. This was not the time or place to discuss whether the Government should have done so or not; but events have since shown the great importance of having that line north of Lake Superior. In order to the accomplishment of this it was urged very strongly that the C.P.R. should be protected from competition by American lines crossing the boundary, at least until the line north of Lake Superior should be constructed and completed. If that line was to be built over 150 miles of comparatively barren territory with no local traffic, the interests of the whole of Canada required that the company should be protected. That was the ground upon which the charter had been disallowed. Now the line north of Lake Superior was completed, and, he supposed, would be opened for traffic in the course of next month, and that argument had to a large extent disappeared. Supposing the Manitoba Legislature were next session to charter a railway, yet as the saying was, it was a long journey from a charter to a rolling stock. The result would be that the railway north of Lake Superior would be able to develop in the meantime, and he was sure all hoped the company would realize their expectations by securing the trade of our own country and a considerable portion of the western American trade, the route being in the opinion of many people better than those by way of Chicago.

In the session of parliament before the last Sir Charles Tupper had made a statement as Minister of railways, that on the completion of the north shore line the necessity of disallowing local railway acts on grounds of public policy would disappear. There had been no other statement since that time by any Minister of the Crown or by Parliament. Last session a charter had been introduced by Mr. Atkinson in which this question came up; but a peculiarity of it was that it was no doubt a violation of the terms of the act confirmed by the Legislature of Manitoba as the road crossed the boundary of old Manitoba westward, and in fact went beyond the bounds of Manitoba altogether. Looking at the statement of Sir Charles Tupper he thought the people of Manitoba must make up their minds not to would largely disappear, the disallowance would not, as it did to express disapproval as to whether it should disappear immediately, or whether an opportunity should not be given the C.P.R. Company to ensure the development of their line. He would submit this petition and

state that an influential deputation had called upon him. He assured the gentlemen that in this matter, as in all others, the Government must realize that the development of Manitoba was in one sense as important to them as to the people here, for its development was the progress of the Dominion.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out the difficulty of raising funds for provincial railways, on account of the probability of charters being disallowed.

Hon. Mr. White observed that disallowance must take place within 12 months. The fact that the C.P.R. had been built more rapidly than any other road, had led people to assume that other roads would be built very quickly. But other cities, Montreal for example, had long been dependent upon one railway.

Mr. Ashdown suggested that comparison should rather be made with Minneapolis or St. Paul, which had many roads, and thought the could not get along without them. Capitalists did not consider themselves safe in putting their capital into this Province so long as there was only one railway.

Hon. Mr. White said that Minnesota had been less supplied with railways than Manitoba to-day, when her population was far beyond that of this province. The C.P.R. passed through a magnificent territory, but the population was sparse.

Mr. Ashdown referred to the pool arrangement between the C.P.R. and the St. P., M. & M. railway, by which the latter was receiving compensation at the expense of this country.

Mr. White supposed that was a business arrangement between the two companies, in which the Government had no hand. If it had the effect of directing the traffic north of Lake Superior, this would benefit the whole country, though he would be sorry to see it injure Winnipeg.

Mr. Stephens introduced the subject of differential freight rates and gave some illustrations of the way in which it affected Winnipeg merchants disadvantageously.

Mr. White answered that this was a thing that no one could understand, but it obtained on all railways.

Col. MacKenzie observed that competition would put a stop to the complaint.

Hon. Mr. White asked if any representation had been made to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Ashdown answered that a deputation of the Board of Trade had waited upon him; but nothing had been done although he had promised to take into consideration the establishment of wholesale rates such as Montreal is allowed.

Hon. Mr. White suggested that in fairness to the C.P.R. it should be remembered that they had a tremendous mileage through a country with very little population to sustain it.

Mr. Ashdown observed that if this city were not allowed competition, it ought in all fairness be allowed reasonable rates westwards. If the Government continued its policy of disallowance it should bring pressure to bear in helping to secure this right.

After Hon. Mr. White had repeated his promise that he would present the petition to Sir John the deputation withdrew.

HE GOT IT AT LAST.

Widow to medium—Is my husband happy in the spirit land?

"Yes; perfectly so madam. He has everything his soul desires."

"Then, thank heaven, he's got it at last!"

"Get what, madam?"

"A post-office." —Chicago Ledger.



NOTICE

CLAIMS OF HALF-BREEDS

—AND—

Original White Settlers

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed families and were residents in the Province of Manitoba at the date mentioned.

And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment and by order in Council, dated the 20th April, 1880, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of 250,000 acres to each Half-breed child entitled.

And Whereas, in the Act of the 20th April, 1880, the Half-breed families, resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said act, are each entitled to receive, as aforesaid, the extent of 250,000 acres.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, in Council, bearing date the 20th April, 1880, all claimants under and by virtue of the provisions of the said order and the Act of the 20th April, 1880, to "Half-Breed" and "Original White Settlers" scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st day of May, 1880, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By Order, A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 23, 1880.

1690.

O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 1st and Ross St. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.
E. H. MONCHESTER, Sec.

IMPERIAL BANK
—OF—
CANADA.

Capital, - - - - \$1,500,000.
SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for:
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of British North America.
Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
Bank of Hamilton.
Quebec Bank.
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:
Going West:
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 5:30 p.m.
20:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie 4:05 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.
4:10 p.m. Brantford 5:10 a.m.
2:22 p.m. Regina 11:05 a.m.
5:0 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Maple Creek 5:25 a.m.
1:55 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South:
Leave Winnipeg Arrive
7:50 a.m. 7:35 a.m. Winnipeg 6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m. Emerson 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m. St. Vincent 3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

Going North:
Leave Winnipeg Arrive
1:45 a.m. 1:45 a.m. Winnipeg 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Morris 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Greta 2:10 p.m.
4:10 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City Leave 4:30 a.m.

8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m. Stony Mountain 3:10 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Arrive Stonewall Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,
INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,
RHEUMATISM, ACIDITY OF
GOUT, STOMACH,
HEADACHE, DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

WILSON & CARRICK.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Ross and Princess Streets

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

Burlington
SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!
situated at the
Narrows of Shoal Lake.

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the M. & N. W. Railroad through the place.

It is destined to be NOT ONLY a good place of business, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with plenty of fine fish and good shooting. It has nice scenery around the lake, its banks being high & graveley covered with timber. Also a fine view of the Riding Mountains, a distance of 12 miles off. Although being centered in a large extent of agricultural lands which is settled with a good class of farmers, it is bound to become a large town.

For further information or a view of plans may be seen at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,
Minnedosa.

Or at the office of
A. H. SCOUTEN,
Burlington.
Shoal Lake, Man.

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N. W. Railway Company.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hessler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and city property, at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICES—Hargrave Block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORRISON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

A twelve horse-power and Wide Awake Separator at a bargain. Been little used. Apply to C. H. SMITH, Cochrane Co's Office.

BRANDON
PUMP
WORKS.

100 NOW READY,
CHEAPER & Better Than Ever.

WARRANTED
Frost Proof.

I CHALLENGE COMPETITION
for workmanship and effective pumping. Remember, I make all kinds, and deep wells a specialty. All orders promptly attended to.

I. M. RIESBERRY,
9th St.,
BRANDON.

July 23—Jan 23

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

ON

Wednesday, the 21st Oct.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

HARRY J. DEVINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

ROSSER V., between 6th and 7th Streets.

PRICES:

Cabinets, - \$5 per dozen.

Carte-de-visit 3 1/2 "

" 2 1/2 "

Tin types, 4 for \$1.25.

A call and patronage respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Flour, Bran

and Shorts.

All of good quality.

BY THE CAR LOAD OR SINGLE

AT RIGHT PRICES.

Also a lot of small wheat. Apply to

Hughes & Patrick,

Lumber Merchants,
BRANDON.

Public Notice!

All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands, are hereby required to take notice that the cutting of timber on the public lands without authority from the Minister of Interior, or the Local Agent of the Dominion Lands, is prohibited by law, and all timber so cut without authority is liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Minister of Interior may direct.

Each settler on a homestead quarter section not having timber on it, may on application to the Local Agent of the Dominion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber, must make application to the Minister of Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office, on or before the 1st May, 1880, otherwise the said timber will be forfeited under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 30th October next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, one per week each way, between McGeorge Station and Wellington, from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle. The mails to leave Wellington every Saturday at 9:30 a.m., and arrive at McGeorge Station at 11:30 a.m., or half an hour before the arrival of the mail train going west.

Leave McGeorge Station same day at 3:30 p.m., or after arrival of the mail train, going east and arrive at Wellington within two hours.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of McGeorge Station and Wellington, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg, 21st August, 1883.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

THE DUTY OF THE DAY.

Although it is generally understood there is to be another session of the Local Legislature, and a redistribution of the constituencies before the dissolution of the present Parliament takes place, it is not out of place for the electors to be looking around for suitable candidates, for the next Parliament. As a rule the last elections were carried on the "Greenway or Norquay cry," but we should hope the electors have acquired sufficient judgment, by this time, to make a choice of better representatives the next time, for the present house is anything but a recommendation to the intelligence of the electorate. There are, perhaps, seven or eight men in the House who are sufficiently able and intelligent for their responsibilities; but the great majority of the remainder are hardly qualified for the position of representatives of municipalities. The contention for resident representatives is very commendable, and should prevail where qualified residents are available, but where not within reach, the interests of the country should not be jeopardised through the force of local sentimentality. In Great Britain, and in every other province of the Dominion, the political parties raise no scruple against outsiders—on the contrary they are often at a premium, when candidates are sought to champion stated principles; and strong as the desire may be in other provinces to select champions of stated principles, there is infinitely more necessity for their presence in Manitoba. The country is now setting out on a voyage for permanence, as it were, and it is of the gravest moment that a proper commencement should be made, as it is evident the foundation constructed by the present incumbents in office, is very imperfect, and altogether ill-adapted to the requirements of the country.

It should no longer be a "Norquay or Greenway" squabble with the electors, as there is ample evidence neither of the gentlemen are capable of grappling aright with the essentials of the development of this great country. Mr. Norquay has been tried, and though he is a gentleman with many marks of ability, yet he has proved himself a failure, as the country is not progressing as it should under his administration. As a ruler over a staid and non-progressive people, as an administrator of the primitive form of Government, the country had, before it was constituted a province and admitted into the confederacy, when there was nothing but the requirements of the hour to look after from day to day, his way of doing business might have succeeded very well, but there is the impress of failure so indelibly stamped upon his record since he first became premier of this country, as to convince all observers that for the country's good, a change must be secured.

As a premier, Mr. Greenway has never been tested, but there is enough known of his record to convince all sensible people that to change him for Mr. Norquay would only be going from bad to worse irretrievably. We believe the country has commenced with an administrative machinery that must sink it in the end, and especially if the farming community meet with any more seasons of indifferent success. It is just a question if the country would not have been better off without a Local Legislature altogether—with the judges and justices appointed by the Federal Government, and three or five commissioners appointed to perform semi-provincial duties, apportion the monies to municipalities on a much larger scale, upon whose officers many duties now performed by the Local Government might be safely placed.

However, as the country has been

blessed (?) with a Local Legislature, the only thing now to be done is to simplify its expense to the country, reduce the municipal machinery and hand the uselessly squandered revenues direct to the people, for the support of roads, bridges, schools, &c., without which, in a better state of improvement, the people cannot hope to succeed. Through the country this fall, the average tax may be set down at one cent on the dollar, and the people have absolutely nothing for the money. Except within a mile or two of the chief business centres, there is not a road in the country, and scarcely a bridge it is safe to travel over in the freshets of the spring, and not a school building worthy of the name, except where the more enterprising settlers have levied heavy extra rates to secure them. All over the country there is that expensive municipal machinery recently adopted by Ontario, with exactly ten times the people, and, perhaps, twenty times the wealth, to be governed by it. There is a municipal machinery that requires the levying of one cent on the dollar for salaries of officials, and that upon a territory of which not more than the twentieth part is productive, take province as it stands. As things stand, settlers on unpatented lands need not pay taxes, and there is the inability of municipalities to meet their indebtedness, caused by interests on borrowed monies, salaries of officials not required, and inability to collect rates upon whom levied. As we have said above, the school system is but very primitive, and no means of supporting education if the means to acquire it were more generally diffused. We ask the question in all sincerity, do the electors of this country hope to see the province settled, with a proper degree of rapidity, at the rate which nature designed it should be—so long as things are allowed to remain as they are? Enter the Government buildings at any hours between twelve and three, (there is no use going sooner or later as the doors would be closed), and you will see in every Department (and all the Departments established in the populous province of Ontario with its Crown Lands, a Bureau of education &c., &c.), as many deputies, pages, messengers, clerks, and other paraphernalia and pomp, as you will observe in any other province of the Dominion. There is a Bureau of Agriculture with about \$5,000 a year to give to the agricultural societies of the country, after the ponderous head receives his little emolument, after the deputy is fully paid for managing a paper to support the Government, and after the other try receive the recompense inseparable from the pomp and ceremony of a wealthy Department. And so of the rest of the Departments.

We repeat, it is utterly out of the question to expect the country to settle up and prosper under the systematized extravagance and plunder indulged in by the combination, that for the present, rules the destinies of the country. What is required at Winnipeg is a thorough simplification of the form of Government, a complete reduction of the expenditures, and a materially increased annual apportionment to the municipalities. If this cannot be satisfactorily done with the present form of Government, it is infinitely better to wipe out every character on the slate and commence de novo. What the country requires is representatives capable of doing this overhauling thoroughly and well, and their selection should attract the most serious consideration of all. If one such can be found in every electoral division, the sensible portion of the electorate should see he is brought to the front, but if no such resident can be found, local sentimentality should not stand in the way of taking men from outside localities.

Mr. John Osbourne, of Winnipeg, has made an audit of Emerson's finances, and he reports the council of that place took some \$3,000 lying to their credit with the Local Government, for the cure of small-pox in that town, and paid newspaper bills with it. This was all right for the council of Emerson, but what about the Government that allowed it. The grant was made to Emerson by the Legislature, because the place was supposed to be afflicted, and if the money was not required for the purpose for which it was granted, it should have reverted back to the Provincial Treasury. It will now be made for other municipalities that have heavy newspaper bills to pay, to say they have the small pox, and the Government should foot the bills.

With commendable pluck, the Free Press rushes to the rescue of Winnipeg, and declares it ought to be made the centre of the grain trade of this country, if not the centre of the commercial business of the universe; but like many others of the frenzies of the Grit print, it gives no reason for the grounds of its contention. It is true, it would be a nice thing for Winnipeg, to see the entire trade of the country done there, and the rest of the business places of the Northwest reduced to cross roads with a store and post office, but the people outside ought to have some voice in this matter themselves. As it will not cost more to remove wheat from Brandon to the lake, in the spring than it will to remove it to Winnipeg now and thence to the water on the opening of navigation, it completely knocks the foundation from under the house of chips the F. P. fondly rears for its own gratification. The world over, the centres built up most easily, are those to which trade most naturally gravitates, but the F. P. wants to knock such reasoning on the head for the advancement of its own selfish purposes. It argues that because two or three railways centre there, they ought to force the business of the country there, including the grain storage, and thus, by bulldog strength, rob other points of what in their natural and legitimate patronage. That Winnipeg is, and will be, what nature designed it to be—a marshy mudhole, incapable of drainage, and thoroughly capable of rearing and breeding diseases, as the place grows, that will yet, it is feared, cause considerable uneasiness in the country, no one will deny, but that is substantially all that can be said in its favor. It is altogether, from its geography, to one side of the country, far removed from where nature designed the centre should be, and no amount of newspaper force can ever change its locality. It is now just as easy to land merchandise from the east at Brandon, or even at some point west of this, as it is to deposit it at Winnipeg, and in through freights it should cost but little more, while merchandise and freights from India and all points west, can be landed here cheaper than at Winnipeg. Why then, should they be sent to Winnipeg and back again to the consumers, to suit the Free Press? Again supposing the C.P.R. were to consult their own interests, as they certainly will in the future, and build their main line for through traffic from Selkirk to the Portage, to save unnecessary carriage of over one hundred miles, what would Winnipeg become but a small way station on a spur from the main line. This is among the probabilities, and the Grit print sees it, and to kill off competition designed by nature to bleed and force an abnormal growth, to diminish the chances of the realization of the probabilities, is demanding its best attention. Fire away, good friends, and see what it will result in.

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—Chas. Broadwell, a cutter, in the employ of Autton & Son, manufacturers of flannels, was arrested to-day on a charge of stealing flannel to the aggregate of \$15,000.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—England and Belgium entertain favorably Holland's proposal for a treaty for the mutual prevention of traffic in young girls for immoral purposes. Holland has notified Germany that a number of German agents are endeavoring to recruit young girls in Germany for the keepers of

Dutch brothels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—A band of Mussulmen and Christian brigands near Smyrna have captured a young Englishman named Fred Charnock. They demand \$5,000 ransom saying if it is not paid their prisoner will be killed. Brigandage is increasing throughout the country.

LIQUEUR, Peru, Sept. 30.—A large fire occurred in the principal square here last night, and the most important quarter of the town was destroyed, very few of the commercial establishments escaping. The post-office and warehouse buildings were not damaged. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 30.—A prize fight with bare knuckles took place two miles above this city this afternoon between two local pugilists, Mike Morrissey and "Nigger" Wilson. Six rounds were fought when the fight was called on account of darkness. Wilson forced the fighting.

Portage, N. Y., Sept. 30.—This afternoon Prof. J. E. Dehon, of Springfield, Ohio, walked across the river on a tight rope stretched 350 feet from side to side at a distance of 200 feet above the rocky bed and directly above falls. The rope was an inch in diameter, much smaller than is generally used in such feats.

Helena, Sept. 30.—A special to the Herald to-day from Warm Springs to-day says one of the buildings of the insane asylum was destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. Three of the inmates perished in the flames. Their names were A. B. Mace, Hiram Belcher and Hector McLean. Every effort was made to save them, but without avail. It is not known how the fire originated, there having been no fire in the building since June. Connor McFarland will hold an inquest upon the remains of the three inmates. At this hour no further particulars could be learned of the disaster.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 30.—Official information has been received at headquarters that 200 Pagan Indians have left their reservation in the far northwest, and are now a thieving expedition in Southern Montana, about two hundred miles from Fort Smith. They have been restless for some time. It is undecided at military headquarters as to whether any troops from this department ought to be sent to the scene of the trouble or not, but if it becomes necessary troops will be ordered out from Fort McKimby, otherwise the department of Dakota in which the Pagans belong will be allowed to drive the Redskins back.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—A four story brick building in rear of Nos. 195 and 198 South Clark street, collapsed at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The basement of the wrecked structure was used as the working part of a bakery and several employees were employed there just prior to the fall. They were warned by the breaking of walls and rafters, and left the scene only a few minutes before the roof fell in with a crash and the cornice and all floors went down to the first story. The rear wall also fell out, destroying several old sheds that stood adjacent. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

London, Sept. 27.—Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday near Adrianople, and that during the engagement thirty Roumanians were killed and 500 were wounded. The Russian commandant of the arsenal at Rutschik recently permitted a shipload with arms and ammunition to sail from that port, ostensibly to Antwerp, but really to Bourges. The Turkish losses in the ten days' fighting at Djakova were 200 men. The Albanians lost 1,000 killed.

The monthly debt statement of the United States shows the total debt to be \$1,865,764,523; total debt less cash on hand, \$1,524,837,488; cash in treasury, \$339,926,106, a decrease during September of \$12,757,965.

Farmington, Ark., Oct. 1.—A man named Keating was killed by Apaches yesterday on the White Trail canyon, San Simeon Valley. The body was found half a mile from his house. He was shot under the arm and his head smashed in with stones. A man named Shanabana, and Mrs. Mack, servants on the ranch cannot be found.

CANADIAN.

St. Thomas, Sept. 30.—Colin Fraser, son of J. E. Fraser, while jumping on a wagon when in motion, was caught in the wheel and instantly killed.

Welland, Sept. 30.—While Wm. Learn was treasurer of the township of Bertie, his bondsmen became suspicious of his accounts were not all right, and requested to be relieved of their responsibility Learn not being able to procure other bondsmen resigned, absconded, and was discovered to be \$5,000 short. The township sued his bondsmen for their liability, and was not suited at the Assize Court here to-day.

Government Detective Murray arrived in Toronto from Chicago in charge of Archibald Drinkwater, wanted in the county of Grey for committing various forgeries in January and February last. Drinkwater will be taken to Owen Sound to-day to await trial.

Windsor, Oct. 1.—Joseph Wilkinson, a young farmer living near Maidston Cross, came here a short time ago with \$500 in his possession to pay a note. On the day of his arrival he said he was going to Detroit to see the sights. Since then no trace of him has been found. Wilkinson is 34 years old. He did not drink and it is supposed that he has been murdered for his money.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 30.—The outbuildings of the Ontario experimental farm, with a large quantity of grain, were burned to-day. Four very valuable animals also perished, one being the imported shorthorn cow Baroness Wild Eyes, valued at from \$25,000 to \$35,000. The loss would have been much more had not most of the animals been at the Central Fair. The property is fully insured, but the names of the companies have not been learned.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The first scrip issued by the Department of the Interior as a bounty to volunteers who served in the Northwest rebellion was issued yesterday. Volunteers have their options. They can either accept scrip at face value for \$20, or locate 320 acres of land themselves, or give the power of attorney to a substitute.

London, Sept. 30.—Two men entered the premises of Alfred Dickson, near Thamesville, and stole \$70, afterwards

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians—
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder, and all the diseases of the urinary system?"

Ask the same physicians—
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you."

"Mandrake or Doan's?"
None of these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compound into Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a powerful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease of the urinary system can resist its power, and yet it is so harmless for the most frail woman, weakest child or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"All the ailments of nearly every day—
For years, and given up by physicians of all kinds, called consumption have been cured."

Women gone nearly crazy from
From agony of neuralgic nervousness, rheumatism, and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, for rheumatism, inflammation, and all kinds of suffering from scurvy.

Erysipelas
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dropsy, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases of the urinary system.

Nature is bound to
Have been cured in many instances, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the whole world.

None of these remedies without a knowledge of the white label, which all the physicians and all the druggists have in their hands.

setting fire to three buildings, destroying one and considerably damaging the others. A reward is offered for the arrest of the culprits.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 30.—The preliminary examination of the case of the late John McFarland, who was charged with the murder of a woman, was held to-day and several witnesses were examined. There are no reports of any further progress in the case.

The coroner's jury on the body of Constable Beattie, who was killed by a train, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the railway company and the driver of the train.

PROVINCIAL.

Constable Hubert H. Smith, of Regina, was found dead this afternoon in a lonely place, near the city. He was found lying on his back with a pistol in his right hand and a bullet hole in his forehead. One tempo to the coroner. The bullet also penetrated the fence between the city and the country. The coroner's jury on the body of the constable held its meeting this evening. The verdict of the jury was "wilful murder." The coroner only joined the police last July. He comes from Hastings, Ont. On arrival, he is supposed to have had domestic troubles.

General Superintendent Baker reports that the track between the M. & N. W. and each other by the 20th or 25th of the month, and the line will be open for traffic to that point by the 1st of November.

Portage Is Here, Oct. 2.—George Rowan



We are Feeling Immense
Since the arrival of our
NEW STOCK!

—OF—
FALL and
WINTER
GOODS.

We had the style and quality all that could be desired, while the value is simply astonishing; we never showed goods so cheap before. Ladies, come and see our Dress Goods, Velveteens, Flannels, Silks, Satins, Novel Squares, Jerseys and Trimmings Millinery. Gentlemen, inspect our "Gents' Furnishings," Ready-made Clothing, Overcoats.



Do Not Keep Us in Suspense.
But come at once and see our New Goods and get prices at

Paisley's

NEW FALL STOCK !

ATKINSON & NATION'S,

Are daily receiving large consignments of new goods in every line. The following goods now opened up

DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, SILKS

Meltons, Cloakings, Wincies, Opera Flannels, Canton Flannels, Colored and White; Yarns, Tweeds, Cottons, Sheetings &c., &c. Gray Flannels from 20c a yard. Gray Cottons 25 yards for \$1. MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING of every description. Men's Suits from \$7. Heavy all wool underwear for 75c. Splendid value in wool socks, Cardigan Jackets, Top Shirts, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Mits, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES

Of every kind and price. None but solid goods sold at prices that cannot be beaten.

FUR and other winter goods to arrive in a few days.

For quantity, variety and value in the above lines we take the lead. COME AND SEE!

Atkinson & Nation,

N.B.—Please note that we move to Our New Store. Cor. Rosser Av. & 8th St. about the 25th inst.

TRY

HERBERT FIELD

FOR

CHEAP STOVES,

Tinware, Lamps, Cutlery, Granite Ware Etc.

REMEMBER THE STAND.

Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave. next McDiarmid's new block.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1883, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	" 1.50	" 3.00	" 6.00
DAILY GLOBE—3 o'clock	" 1.50	" 3.00	" 6.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	" .35	" .65	" 1.25

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS

ONLY 15 CENTS

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next three months for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.

In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free. \$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free. \$3.00 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. \$5.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. \$7.50 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. \$10.00 and 40 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. \$15.00 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. Subscribe now and secure reports of both Parliaments for only 15 cents. &

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Canada of publication of new novels by most of the leading writers of fiction, such as Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon, Justin McCarthy, E. L. Farjeon, Sarah Douglas, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Hugh Conway, and others. A story of enthralling interest, entitled WILKIE'S WIFE, by Miss Braddon, is now running in THE DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE, and will be continued till completed. It will be succeeded by a story from the powerful pen of JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and after the last named story is completed there will follow one from E. L. FARJEON, the famous novelist.

In addition to the regular continued story, there are always running in the 12 and 3 o'clock editions of DAILY, and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE one or more additional novels by authors of world-wide repute. In this manner readers get five or six complete novels each year.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNRIVALLED.

SPURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Spurgeon's own hand, given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is, beyond question, the most widely read preacher in the world, and is always ready, practical and instructive.)

Address, THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.

TORONTO



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Specially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

FRASER BROS.,

Masonic Block.

New Goods !

New Flannels, New Cottons, New Yarns, Duck, & Denims, etc., Expected in a few days, New Furs, Caps, Coats, etc. Special Value in Gray Flannels, all wool at 25c.



OUR FALL STOCK is rapidly coming to hand, and we now show a most complete assortment of New Dress Goods.

FRASER BROS.

Masonic Block, Brandon.

THE AGE OF NIAGARA FALLS.

The age of Niagara Falls has been under the consideration of scientists for many years. Mr. Bakewell, an eminent English geologist, gave personal attention to the problems as early as 1830, and, from everything he could learn at that time, estimated that the falls receded about 120 feet in the forty years preceding. He returned to the problem again in 1846, 1851 and 1856, and was each time confirmed in the belief that the apex of the waterfall was receding on an average of one foot a year. On the other hand, Sir James Lyell, upon his first visit in 1841, asserted that at the utmost the rate could not be more than one foot a year, which would give us 35,000 years as the minimum time. But it appears the result of the recent survey is to confirm the estimate of Mr. Bakewell, thus bringing the period to about 7,000 years.—Philadelphia Call.

"KISSED HIS MOTHER."

She sat on the porch in the sunshine
As I went down the street;
A woman whose hair was silver,
But whose face was blossom sweet,
Making me think of a garden,
Where, in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Late, fragrant lilies grow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
In the time and hour of trouble,
Hopeful, and brave and strong,
One of the hearts to lean on,
When we think all things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate latch,
And met his manly look;
A face like his gives me pleasure,
Like the page of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will;
A face with a promise in it,
That God grant, the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway, singing,
I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.
"Back again, sweet heart mother."
He cried and bent to kiss
The loving face that was lifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to depend on;
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers,
Our bravest heroes grew,
Earth's grandest hearts have been loving hearts
Since time and age began;
And the boy who kissed his mother,
Is every inch a man.

A NEW FOUND WORLD.**How things look in the Interior of Africa.**

Something which it is hardly an exaggeration to speak of as a new found world has been brought within the ken of civilization during the last six or eight years. We do not know much about it yet, but we know that a territory containing 1,300,000 square miles, which, on a recent map as that of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (1875) appears almost as white paper, is rich in natural productions, possesses excellent waterways, and is occupied by about forty millions of the human family. Extending our gaze so as to include adjacent territory discovered within twenty-five years, the above figures of area and population are doubled.

This region has the Atlantic Ocean from the North of Biafra down to Loanda on the west; the Albert Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika on the east; a line from the Cameroons to the head waters of the Nile bounds it on the north; and on the south a line from Benguela to Lake Bamba and the Chembah hills. "It's greatest length," says its discoverer, "is a line drawn from south-east to northwest, 1,400 miles; its greatest breadth, 1,200." Its area is one tenth of the total area of Africa, equal to fifteen Britains, and is inhabited by teeming populations. That strictly is the world newly found.

We may best get into it (from our hazy point of view) by way of the regions with which we are acquainted. Burton and Speke discovered Tanganyika in 1858, but did not survey it; Speke going northward alone in 1860-61 found the Victoria Nyanza and really settled the long problem of the origin of the Nile, although the fact was but slowly recognized. Baker found the Albert Nyanza a few months later. Livingstone about the same time discovered Lake Nyassa. These great lakes—seas to us islanders, for Nyassa, is just about the size of Scotland, while Tanganyika is somewhat smaller and Victoria Nyanza is much larger—have a place in more modern maps. You see them forming a chain of 1,500 miles or more, with comparatively short spaces of dry land interspersed from the Albert Lake at the north to Nyassa at the south, a tempting waterway for commerce. Some parts of the continent to the east of these lakes have been a little explored; one route in particular, that from Sanzibar to the Indian Ocean to Ujiji on Tanganyika, being tolerably familiar to the readers of African travel as the highway of lawless commerce, but of that trade over which Livingstone wept, not in vain, as the "running sore of the world." It was up that route, 800 miles long, toilsome and deadly, Stanley went to find Livingstone in 1871, when the weary giant, being refreshed, instead of turning homewards, set his face westward for one more effort to penetrate the space which to-day is no longer blank—God knows.

THE TAIL OF A STURGEON.

Many remarkable stories have been told concerning the sagacity of the Sturgeon, some of which have been hard to believe. That these fish are endowed with a heap of savvy is shown by the following:—Yesterday afternoon a number of representatives from the fish markets of this city embarked on board the steamer Callisto to see the launch of the Maltonah. They were standing in a row along the rail when a philosophical old sturgeon leaped out of the river on the guard of the boat, as if to get a better view of the launch. Happening to look up he saw a row of fish dealers with their eyes fixed upon him, evidently calculating how much he would weigh when made into a sea bass. With a frightened snort the astute fish leaped back into his native element, went down, and a minute later came back to the surface half a mile off, looking back to see if he was pursued. Seeing the fishermen still standing in a row and looking discomfited, he put his tail to the end of his nose and gently waved it, like a bony hand, at them, and then went below to resume his regular business of catching suckers.—Portland Oregonian.

AN ODD COMPLICATION.

Frank Smilie is a drummer. A year ago he left Cincinnati without a certain perfumed letter that was expected, but he gave instructions to have it forwarded. Frank was particularly anxious to get it, because he had been written to by a certain person whom he had been thinking a good deal about of late, and his reply might affect his whole future life.

As ill-luck had it the letter arrived the day after his departure and was forwarded, but in some way Frank did not get it. It kept right behind him, and followed him into Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, but he could never get it. All this time he was wondering why "she did not write." A few days ago he read a marriage notice in a newspaper, in which the writer of the lost letter figured as the bride. Wednesday Frank was in Macon, and one of his customers handed him a letter. It bore the date of April 9, 1884, and had travelled thousands of miles in hundreds of mail bags in vain pursuit of him. Opening it, he read a favourable reply to his own epistle. When seen by the reporter he was thinking. Nothing more only thinking.—Savannah News.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and Canker of the Stomach and bowels, the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

USE MORE LEMONS.

Beef in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust. If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stains so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in half and apply the cut surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism and for the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case take the juice of a lemon before breakfast, the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice with sugar mixed very thick and taken at intervals relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,725,000
Reserve Fund, 1,357,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

First Vice-President—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Niagara, Kingston, London, Windsor, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Quebec, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. John, Que., St. Thomas, Toronto, Sherbrooke, Que., Wilketon, Windsor, N. B.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. McKEITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business, and receives deposits and makes loans at the lowest rates of interest. Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed. Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain. Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit. Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

**MAIL CONTRACTS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa on 11th noon, on 10th October next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from 1st of January next.

Ardaraid & Musselboro, via Newhaven and L. B. once per week, computed distance 17 miles.
Ardaraid & Poplar Point, twice per week, computed distance 4 miles.
Beaver Creek & Mc Gregor Station, once per week, computed distance 51-2 miles.
Blyth & H. & L. way Station, six times per week, computed distance 12-4 miles.
Blyth & Headingly, once per week, computed distance 13 miles.
Carnarvon & Pomeroy, once per week, computed distance 8 miles.
Candave & Selkirk, once per week, computed distance 5 miles.
Dumfries City & Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 1-4 of a mile.
Glasgow & Goldsboro, once per week, computed distance 8 miles.
Glasgow & Melville, twice per week, computed distance 15 miles.
Glasgow & Richmond, via Blake & Florenta once per week, computed distance 20 miles.
Keweenaw Mills & H. & L. way Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Niterville & Railway Station, 1 times per week, computed distance 1-4 of a mile.
Ottumwa & Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 8 miles.
Rebush & Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 3-4 of a mile.
Rosedale & Wary Bank, once per week, 12 miles.
Stony Mountain & Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Printed notice containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at the terminus of the respective routes, and at this office.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 31st of July, 1885.
W. W. MCLEOD,
P. O. Inspector.

Wall Papers, Wall Papers,

The finest stock ever received west of Winnipeg. The lines embrace

GOLDS

(in great variety.)

SATINS

In every Design & Cheaper Papers

To suit every taste and fancy. The stock is complete to fit up Hotels, Halls or the most costly private residences.

NO NEED OF GOING TO WINNIPEG;

For extra fine papers.

BORDERS

To suit every pattern at the

Post Office Bookstore.

Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
The most popular WEEKLY newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price \$2.00 a year. Discount to clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had thirty-seven years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Handbooks of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO. Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

LIVE Wild Animals WANTED.

Bear, Deer, Rocky Mountain Sheep, Elk, Wolves, Foxes, Rabbits, Squirrels, Chipmunks, Otters, Panthers, Buffalo, Antelope, Mink, Beaver, Badgers, and other animals. Also Eagles, Owls, Crows, Hawks, and the various kinds of Geese, Cranes, Ducks, and other water birds, singing birds of all kinds and many kinds of Snakes, Turtles, Lizards, Frogs and the like.

Describe fully what you have to sell, and if your prices are low enough, the animals offered will be promptly paid for. Address
D. H. TALBOT,
St. Louis City, Iowa.

N. B.—There are many deformed birds and animals showing apparently some "unnatural" growth that I wish to purchase.

**LIVERY.****JAMES S. GIBSON,**

FIRST-CLASS RIGS.

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed

STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,

Buggies, Cutters, &c.

On Monday, the 12th day of October next, for a

timber birth of two square miles, situated on the

Kicking Horse River, a tributary of Columbia

River near Palmer Station on the line of the

Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of

British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for a Timber Birth" will be received at this office until noon, on Monday, the 12th day of October next, for a

timber birth of two square miles, situated on the

Kicking Horse River, a tributary of Columbia

River near Palmer Station on the line of the

Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of

British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this birth, together with the conditions of sale, which will be issued, may be obtained at this

Department, or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 11th September, 1885.

DAILY & COLDWELL, Solicitors.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Executor.

**GRAND Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng., 1886**

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for its object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give prominence to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness. This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United States, or from foreign nations, will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world the large what the Colonies can do.

The greatest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in Agriculture, Horticulture, in the Industrial and Fine Arts, in the Manufacturing Industries, in the Newest Improvements in Manufacturing Machinery and Appliances, in Public Works by Roads and Bridges; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the Fisheries, and in Forest and Mineral wealth, and also in her progress. All Canada's of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavoring to gain the premier place in the exhibition, the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By Order, JOHN LOWE,

Secy. of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

Private Funds TO LOAN At Current Rates of Interest

Apply to

W. A. MACDONALD,

Barrister at Law, Brandon.

Notice to Creditors

The Creditors of James Hughan late of the city of Brandon in the Province of Manitoba who died on or about the 18th day of December 1884 and all others having claims against his Estate as deceased, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver to Daly and Caldwell, of Brandon, the Solicitors for Andrew Jukes, the Administrator of the deceased on or before the 15th day of October 1885 their Christian names and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said 15th day of October 1885, the assets of the said James Hughan, deceased, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required.

Dated at Brandon, 16th day of September, A. D. 1885.

DALY & COLDWELL, ANDREW JUKES,

Solicitors. Administrator.

Farm for Sale!

ON Sec. 24, Tp. 9, R. 18. There is a house, stable and 12 acres of land, with a good house, stables and granary on each place which is also fenced. Part of the land is this year in crop, part in stubble and part plowed. Apply to
Address
MATTHEW PARROTT,
Brandon.

TO LET!

Some well situated and well improved farms in the Province of Manitoba, with good house, stables and granary on each place which is also fenced. Part of the land is this year in crop, part in stubble and part plowed. Apply to
J. D. McBURNE,
Brandon.

NOTICE!

FUNDS in the wheat field on Sec. 4, Tp. 6, Range 12, County of Assiniboia, have been found by prospecting and paying for this advertisement and other legal expenses. If not called for and taken away, said funds will be sold in due time to cover expenses. Apply to
AG 13-27
W. M. MINROSE,
Langdale P. O., Man.

A. F. & A. G. E. M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge, No. 19 is the second Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren invited.

F. W. PETERS, W. M.

A. L. McLELLAN, Sec.

Notice to Creditors

The Creditors of Mary Chapman, late of the City of Brandon, widow deceased who died on or about the 17th day of August, 1885, and all others having claims against her estate, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver to the undersigned executor of the estate and effects of the said deceased at the late residence of the deceased, 12th Street, Brandon, or to Messrs. Daly & Caldwell, Solicitors, Brandon, on or before the 15th day of October, 1885, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said 15th day of October 1885, the assets of the said Mary Chapman, deceased, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required. And this notice being given under the provisions of the Statute in that behalf, the Executor will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him, or his Solicitors at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Brandon, 16th day of September, 1885.

DALY & COLDWELL, WILLIAM CHAPMAN,

Solicitors. Executor.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable

Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON,

Pioneer Tailor.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES

I beg to inform School Trustees of Manitoba and of the Northwest, that I have now a complete stock of supplies for every district in the Province, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class.

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, separate and combined, North America, South America, separate and combined, United States of America, separate and combined, Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged, separate and combined, Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, separate and combined.

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

FIRE!!!

—THE—

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

E. FITZBUCKE, Brandon.

LEWIS & KERRY, Winnipeg.

General Agents, Man.

—GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN: I have opened a shop on the

Cor. 12th St., ROSSER AV.

And am prepared to do all kind of work in my line. Horses that are contracted or tender in the fact of interfering may be specially attended to.

Satisfaction given or No Pay.

Give me a call and you will have a home proof. Repairs in woodwork done immediately.

W. GIVIN.

Brandon, Aug. 1885.

Post Office Notice.

Mails are Received and Dispatched from the Brandon Office as follows:

RECEIVED

From the East daily at 3 p.m.

" West daily at 12 p.m.

" Rapid City daily at 10 30 a.m.

" Millford route, Tuesdays, Saturdays & 6 30 p.m.

" Souris, Assn. Tuesdays, 5 p.m.

" Antlers, Manitoba, Souris, Assn. Thursdays at 10 a.m.

" Deloraine route, 5 p.m.

" Pendergast, Fridays at 11 a.m.

DESPATCHED

For the east daily at 12 30 p.m.

" West daily at 2 30 p.m.

" Millford route, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

" Souris, Assn. Tuesdays at 7 a.m.

" Antlers, Manitoba, Souris, Assn. Fridays 7 a.m.

" Deloraine, Fridays at 7 a.m.

" Pendergast, Fridays at 2 30 p.m.

Mails for the east and west leave at 12 and 2 30 respectively. Registered matter for the east must be in at 11 45 a.m.

J. C. KAVANAUGH, Post Master.

\$1

18 WEEKS.

The Illustrated SYSTEM will be mailed, securely wrapped, to any address in Canada for three months on receipt of

One Dollar.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clerks. Sample copies mailed free.

Address all orders to

Sporting World Pub. Co.,

BOX 46, NEW YORK.

THE

Cures Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Debilitated Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

TOWN TOPICS

Mrs. A. R. Crawford is seriously ill.

Portage la Prairie is building a new curling rink.

The Normal School is in session at the Portage.

An old Dutchman married at the Portage last week, and was charmed.

James Jones, of Portage la Prairie, has wheat averaging 40 bushels to the acre.

Col. Lewis, of London, was in the city this week, and went "ducking" with Capt. Wastie.

It is reported Thomas Quan is removing to Southern Manitoba, with a view to opening a hotel in that region.

Virden sports shoot ducks on Sunday, and there is a newspaper published in that place!

Alex. Austin, of Virden, had 1,000 bushels of wheat and all his implements burned by a prairie fire last week.

Mr. A. L. Sifton left for Prince Albert last week, on a visit, and with the idea of making the place his future home, if he sees a suitable prospect before him.

The Virden Presbyterians have a good old row in their church, and the services of three outside clergymen are called in to settle it. Too much religion on deck, we presume.

McLauren's elevator is now nearing completion, and presents an imposing appearance. The machinery will be put in place in a few days, and then the institution will be ready for operations.

Mr. Lamonte, we understand, intends in a short time, to again take up night school work. The success which attended his efforts in this direction last winter should fully attest his efficiency for the work.

H. C. Ross, a Rapid City merchant, saw Mr. Beatty, of the Northwest Central, in Toronto the other day, and he says guarantees from the Government constitute the only delay in the commencement of construction.

Messrs. Thomas & Co., machinists, brought a machanic from Winnipeg the other day, on a salary of \$3 per day, and he would not remain, saying he could get more in Winnipeg. This does not look as if the bottom was out of the country yet.

Mr. R. T. Evans is again back in the secretaryship of the Agricultural Society, and his office in the Royal Hotel, where he is anxious to meet the public who desire to patronize the institution. Mr. E. is doing his part to make the show next week a marked success.

Mr. G. M. King, Manager, of the Merchants Bank, at Emerson, was in the city this week, and he dropped in to see the Editor, an oldtime acquaintance. Mr. K. is particularly pleased at the appearance of Brandon, and thinks withal, there is yet a chance for Emerson.

Mr. J. W. Horne returned on Monday from a lengthy visit to the United States. While absent he visited many of the New England States, some of the Southern and most of the Western. Generally speaking, he finds business no better across the line than in this country, but he is of the impression this country would offer better inducements to settlers, if it was only unloaded of some of its unnecessary legislative and municipal machinery, and their consequent expenses.

Mr. Douglas Brymner, Dominion Archivist, who has been in the Northwest in connection with the colonial exhibition, to be held in London, England, next year, appears to have met with great cordiality wherever he has visited, and is confident the Exhibition will be a most successful one. He expresses himself as greatly surprised and pleased with the progress made by Brandon, and at the wonderful energy shown in the laying out of the streets, and also the complete manner in which they have been graded, sidewalks, crossings made and at the number of handsome buildings both public and private.

We have always been opposed to the principle of exacting licenses from boarding houses, but if they do

not do better for the people than some of them in this city feel inclined to do, a tax would not be out of place. In many kinds of employment, in the printing business, for instance, wages have not dropped a cent from what they were three years ago in the midst of the boom, and the reason for it, as the workmen put it, board is as high to-day as ever it was. Publishers cannot get to-day more than 60 per cent. of the prices for work they got three years ago, and it is manifestly unfair they should have to pay the wages they did at that time. With groceries, dry goods, &c., cut to the very edge of starvation prices, and with flour, vegetables, beef and pork cut to nearly half what they were a couple of years since, because of native production, board ought to drop proportionately, to keep in harmony with the general pace of things in the country.

Riel's case is to be considered by the Privy Council of England, on or about the 14th.

The Glenwood fall show will be held at Plum Creek on Monday next. There is an attractive prize list, and there ought to be a most interesting show.

The Rev. I. C. Fortin, of Winnipeg, will preach in the Episcopal Church here, Sabbath next, morning and evening. The Rev. gentleman has become very popular with the congregation here.

A single barrelled, breech loader, silver mounted, was lost somewhere in the city last week, and the owner desires the finder should leave word at the Mail Office, where he will receive a suitable reward.

The Neepawa Star has got tired of this world's cares and given up the ghost. The people of that place, for their number, must be better newspaper patrons than are the citizens of Brandon, if one print can eke out a successful existence.

Mr. Port Waram, of Plum Creek, was in the city last week on his return from Ontario. He says spring wheat in that province was a general failure this season, which is going to make times there much worse than they are here.

If we are not mistaken Mr. Geo. Parvis has denied that he ever received a consideration for his services to the Farmers' Union, as wheat manager last year, and the other day at a meeting of the Union at Winnipeg, it was resolved that he receive the same salary this year as last, whatever that may mean.

The Chief ran in a Minneapolis barbar named Harrison, on Friday last, for the theft of a fur coat from Geo. Bawden, and the Bank gave him a year's servitude. The tonsorial artist says he is bound to have satisfaction.

Mr. J. H. Brownlee has secured an important position on the engineering staff of the C.P.R., in connection with bridge work, and has been at his post during the past few days. His family are likely to leave for Winnipeg. Mr. B. is a right good fellow, and the whole of Brandon would be glad to hear of his success in his new field of operations.

The Messrs. Stratton have opened a new blacksmith shop on Sixth st., and as both are experienced workmen, they will doubtless secure their share of the trade. We understand Mr. R. M. Stratton did the mechanical work on the horse shoes which took the first prize at the Brandon fall show last season.

FALL SHOWS.

Birtle, No. 2, Russell, Oct. 9.—David M. Kinnaird, Shell River.
Brandon No. 1, Brandon, Oct. 14 and 15.—R. T. Evans, Brandon.
Brandon No. 2, Carberry, Oct. 1 and 2.—H. W. White, Carberry.
Dauphin, Neepawa, Oct. 6.—M. H. Fieldhouse, Neepawa.
Minnedosa, No. 1, Rapid City, Oct. 7.—J. Rogerson, Rapid City.
Minnedosa, No. 2, Minnedosa, date not decided.—T. A. Cuddy, Minnedosa.
Turtle Mountain, No. 2, Cartwright, date not decided.—Alexander Cartwright, Kelso.
Portage, High Bluff, Poplar Point, and Burnside, Portage la Prairie, Oct. 15.—Hugh J. LeRoy, Portage la Prairie.
Norfolk, No. 2.—In course of organization.
Turtle Mountain, No. 1, Deloraine, Sept. 29 and 30.—Jas Rae, Nimitaw.

SWIFT CURRENT OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Report.

Meteorological report for the month of September, 1885.
Barometer observed.
Highest 27.77.
Lowest 26.92.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest 23rd 86.0.
Lowest 4th 19.8.
Wind, greatest velocity 26 miles per hour on 19th.
Least velocity 1.2 miles per hour on the 1st.
Rain fell on 2 days during 45 hours and to a total depth of 0.5.

PHENOMENA.

Lunar Coronas 8 and 1 thunderstorm.

REMARKS.

Barometric pressure was above the normal at the beginning of the month. The anti cyclone continued up to the 5th, and had the effect of lowering the temperature considerably below freezing. Pressure then gradually increased until the 13th when the lowest point was reached.

This depression was accompanied by a strong wind and a slight fall of rain, pressure then slowly increased up to the 21st, when became unsteady and continued so to the end of the month, the oscillations being accompanied by variable winds.

W. G. KNIGHT.

A SAD CASE.

The poor victim of Chronic Dyspepsia apparently suffers all the ills of life, living in continual torture. Regulate the Liver and the Bowels and tone the Stomach with Burdock Blood Bitters and the dyspeptic's trouble is soon gone.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

This institution is said to have been fairly successful this year. Dr. Torrance and Mr. J. W. S. for, of this city, were among the Judges.

THE PRIZE LIST

We annex the names of parties in the Western Judicial District, so far as we are able to secure them, who have been among the successful competitors.

Filly, one year old—1st, D. McCaig, Douglass.

Pair of horses in wagon—1st, D. McCaig, Stratton, two years old—1st, J. E. Smith, Berthoud.

Stallion, four years old and upwards—1st, D. McCaig.

Stallion, any age—D. McCaig, diploma Red Fyfe wheat, best 25 bushels, 1st prize, Humber Bay Co., and diploma by the B and, 1st prize, Wm. Laughland, of Hartney.

Red Fyfe, best 10 bushels—1st, Wm. Laughland.

Red Fyfe, best 5 bushels—2nd, Wm. Laughland.

Red Fyfe, best 20 bushels—1st, Wm. Laughland.

These four prizes \$75.

The Royal Brier 1st, Wm. Laughland.

In all Mr. L. carried off about \$180 in premiums. He is confident some one in his neighborhood will always carry the prize, as there is an element of promise in the soil of that locality which especially favors the growing of wheat. At all events it makes the season earlier than it would be without that ingredient. In the soil, and consequently escapes, as a normal quantity, from the frosts every year.

A SPEEDY CURE.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Honor List for September.

Collegiate Department, and Standards VI and VII.

Students taking 85 per cent or over are entitled to first class honors, and from 75 to 85 per cent, second class.

COLLEGIATE DEPT.

Arithmetic, 2nd class—L. Smith, A. Matheson, A. Stewart, Jessie Hill, R. Campbell, L. Lang, H. Hooper, D. D. McKay.

Algebra, Sen. 2nd class—D. D. McKay, A. Matheson.

Algebra, Jr. 2nd class—Jessie Hill, E. Burrows, L. Smith, C. Given, W. Douglas, R. Campbell.

Geometry, Sen. 1st class—D. D. McKay, A. Rounsell.

Geometry, Sen. 2nd class—A. Matheson, L. Lang.

Geometry, Jr. 2nd class—E. Burrows, L. Smith, W. Douglas.

Spelling, 2nd class—A. Matheson, E. Burrows, Jessie Hill, A. Rounsell, W. Hannam.

English History, 1st class—Cora Given, L. Smith, E. Burrows, J. Hill, A. Stewart, A. Rounsell, D. D. McKay.

English History, 2nd class—A. Matheson, W. Hannam, R. Campbell.

Grammar, 1st class honors—E. Burrows, J. Hill, A. Rounsell.

Grammar, 2nd class—C. Given, L. Smith, A. Stewart, R. Campbell, R. Lang.

Geography, 1st class honors—C. Given, J. Hill, H. Hooper.

Geography, 2nd class—Lottie Smith, A. Matheson, A. Rounsell, R. Campbell and L. Lang.

Reading, 1st class honors—A. Rounsell, Jessie Hill.

Reading, 2nd class—R. Campbell, A. Matheson, A. Stewart.

French, Sen. 1st Class—D. D. McKay, 2nd Class—H. Hooper, A. Matheson.

French, Jr. 1st Class—E. Burrows, J. Hill, C. Given. 2nd Class—A. Rounsell.

Latin, Sen. 2nd Class—D. D. McKay, A. Rounsell.

Latin, Jr. 2nd Class—W. Douglas, R. Campbell.

Cassius, 2nd Class—D. D. McKay.

Greek, 1st Class—D. D. McKay. 2nd Class—Fannie Hooper.



Thirty Thousand!

\$30,000

Dollars worth of

MERCHANDISE

in stock,

To be Sold at

WHOLESALE

Prices By Retail.

Geo. Craig & Co.

Are here to sell goods and build up

a large permanent business.

000000 -- MOTTO -- 00000000

Low prices at one price
for ready pay only Every-
one used alike.

Some of the Bankrupt stock bought at

50c on \$,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT

ANY SACRIFICE.

GEO. CRAIG & Co.

ONE PRICE HOUSE!

A good female cook will hear of a good situation at good wages by applying at the

EDIE HOUSE.